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Given Name (first and middle (if any)) Family Name		or Sumame	(City and eith	Residen er State or	ce Foreign Country)	
Allan McCARTY Jacksonville, Florida						
Steve	TITUS		Ann Arbo	c, Mic	higan	
Additional inventors ar	e being named on the _	separately	numbared sheets	attached	hereto	
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OR .	Type Customer Numb	per here			abel here	Ĭ
X Firm <i>or</i> : Individual Name	William:M. Hanlon, Jr. YOUNG & BASILE, PC					
Address	3001 West Bi	g Beaver	Road			
Address	Suite 624	1		- 1	1	_
City	Troy	State	MI	ZIP	48084	_
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LAW OFFICES

THOMAS N. YOUNG ANDREW R. BASILE WILLIAM M. HANLON, JR. MARSHALL G. MACFARLANE DONALD L. WOOD THOMAS D. HELMHOLDT JASON J. YOUNG TODD L. MOORE DAVID'B. EHRLINGER KATHLEEN G. MELLON DENISE M. GLASSMEYER JULIA CHURCH DIERKER DARLENE P. CONDRA CHRISTOPHER A. MITCHELL MOLLY BASILE MARKLEY

PATENT AGENTS . GARY A. SMITH PETE N. KIOUSIS

THOMAS E. BEJIN .

CHRISTIAN J. GARASCIA

YOUNG & BASILE,

YOUNG, BASILE, HANLON, MACFARLANE, WOOD & HELMHOLDT, P.C.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND COPYRIGHTS 3001 WEST BIG BEAVER ROAD SUITE 624

TROY, MICHIGAN 48084-3107

TELEPHONE (248) 649-3333 FACSIMILE (248) 649-3338

November 26, 1997

2001 COMMONWEALTH BLVD. SUITE 301 O ANN ARBOR, MI 48105-1562 TELEPHONE (313) 662000 FACSIMILE (313) 662-1092 700 HARRIS BUILDING

TELEPHONE (B17) 78 74 1 FACSIMILE (817) 7876 600 DUNCAN F. BEAMAN, ACHOMINADO TOWNSEND F. BEAMAN (General)

MT. CLEMENS (810) 469-1141 · GRAND RAPIDS (616) 942-2324

* ALBO LICENSED IN MINNESOTA

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL NO.

Attorney's Docket: PAR-115-A

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Enclosed please find an application for U.S. Patent as identified below.

Inventor:

Allan McCarty and Steve Titus

Invention:

BILLIARD CUE

and including: Postcard; Provisional Application Cover Sheet; 13 pages of specification and 3 sheet of informal drawings; and Power of Attorney.

Filing Fee:

\$150.00

Please charge any deficiency or credit any excess in the enclosed fees to Deposit Account No. 25-0115.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG, BASILE, HANLON, MacFARLANE, WOOD & HELMHOLDT, P.C.

William M. Hanlon, Jr. Attorney for Applicant(s) Registration No. 2842/2

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PATENT

BILLIARD CUE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention:

The present invention relates, in general, to billiard cues and, more specifically, to billiard cue shafts.

Description of the Art:

Billiard or pool cues typically are formed of an elongated shaft; a butt at one end of the shaft and a ferrule mounted at an opposite end which supports a tip. The shaft may be formed as a solid, one-piece member or of two threadingly engageable sections. Typically, the shaft has been formed of a hard wood, such as a hard maple.

Other materials, such as aluminum, steel, plastic and carbon fiber, have also used to form billiard/pool cue shafts. Cues formed of such "non-wood" materials have been engineered to approximate wood in weight and stiffness or rigidity; however none have proven to play better than a hard wood cue.

It is also known to form cue shafts of solid maple with a thin composite outer skin formed of various fibers and/or resin combinations. It is known to form a cue shaft of a solid glass bonded fiber as shown in U.S. Patent No. 3,103,359. It is also known to form a cue shaft as a composite tube of carbon fibers in which the shaft has a wall thickness of 0.060 inches or more and the hollow interior of the shaft is filled with foam as shown in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,203. U.S. Patent No. 5,112,046 discloses a shaft formed of a solid epoxy resin body with a central graphite core. This shaft accommodates flexure and impact by utilizing elongated carbon filaments circumferentially spaced apart and concentrically disposed about the core and extending axially through the front and rear sections of the shaft. 10

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Generally a billiard or pool cue is formed with one of two styles of taper. In an "American" taper, the cue has a constant diameter of approximately 0.5 inches for approximately the first twelve inches from the tip end, this being the longest bridge length commonly used in play. The other common type of taper is a so-called "European taper". In this style of cue, the cue has a truncated cone shape along its entire length tapering to a tip.

Previously devised ferrules have been formed of ivory which is substantially harder than that of the material used to form the shaft. More recently, reinforced phenolics and thermoplastics have been employed to form ferrules. Such ferrules have a modulus of elasticity ranging from a high of 1.3 X 10⁶ psi to a low of 0.35 X 10⁶ psi as compared to the 1.8 X 10⁶ psi modulus of elasticity of hard maple commonly used to form the shaft. The ferrule is adhesively joined to and/or press fit to one end of the shaft, typically by means of a tenon in the form of a narrow diameter end portion which projects out of the end of the shaft into a hollow bore extending inward from one end of the ferrule or, alternately, from the ferrule into a bore in one end of the shaft.

The tip, which is typically formed of leather, is adhesively joined to the ferrule. Generally, the tip, according to popular practice, is formed with a large radius to present a generally flat ball contacting end portion.

In use, the shaft is lined up with the intended path of movement of the cue ball prior to stroking the shaft to impact the tip on the ball. The cue can also be lined up to strike the cue ball off center, that is, to the left or right of the center of the ball, or above or below the center of the ball, to impart spin, draw or follow to the cue ball to cause it to move in a desired direction after it strikes another ball or a rail.

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However, as a result of a hit to the left or right of center, the cue ball does not follow a path of movement that is parallel to the line of stroke of the cue.

Rather, the cue ball deflects or moves in a path at an angle to the line of stroke of the cue. This so-called angle of deflection varies with the speed of the stroke and how far from center the cue tip strikes the cue ball, but with a given off center distance and speed, the magnitude of the angle of deflection is primarily a function of the cue itself.

During off center hits, the tip, ferrule and the end of the shaft up to the player's hand bridge initially buckles due to loading of the impact forces 7 generated during impact of the tip with cue ball on an inside edge of the shaft closest to the center of the ball. This buckling is then followed by an outward flexing of the tip, ferrule and shaft end. Experimentation by the Applicants has shown that a large amount of buckling results in a larger and more undesirable deflection of the cue ball from a path of movement parallel to the cue stroke line than when buckling is minimized and the end of the cue more easily flexes or bends outward from the center of the cue ball after impact with the cue ball. Applicants have also found that a substantial amount of the cue ball deflection is due to the mass of the shaft at the tip end of the shaft.

Thus, it would be desirable to provide a billiard cue which has a significantly reduced mass at the tip end of the shaft while maintaining sufficient stiffness to minimize flexure or buckling of the tip end of the shaft and thereby deflection of a ball struck by the cue. It would also be desirable to provide a billiard cue formed of a material having high strength and stiffness; while at the same time providing a light weight and low mass at at least the tip end of the shaft. It would also be desirable to provide a billiard cue

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formed of a material having a unique combination of stiffness and lightweight to enable the tip of the cue be displaced on impact with a ball while still remaining in contact with the ball as the ball begins to rotate.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a billiard cue which significantly reduces cue ball deflection by significantly reducing the mass and/or weight of at least the tip end of the shaft while maintaining the shaft stiffness equal to or greater than the stiffness of a comparable shaft formed of solid maple.

In a preferred embodiment, the billiard cue includes a shaft having a wall with an outer surface and first and second ends. A hollow bore extends from the first end for at least a predetermined distance along the length of the shaft toward the second end. The shaft has a wall thickness of about 0.030 to 0.050 inches between the first and second ends. The shaft is formed of fibers in a binder.

Preferably, the wall thickness of the shaft is less than or equal to 0.04 inches. More preferably, the wall thickness is about 0.03 inches from the first end of the shaft to an intermediate point along the length of the shaft. The intermediate point is exemplary located at about 5 to about 15 inches from the first end of the shaft.

The shaft is, by example, formed of carbon fibers disposed in an epoxy resin. Further, the shaft is formed of a material having a modulus of elasticity about or greater than 4.3×10^6 psi.

The billiard cue of the present invention is constructed to provide a significantly reduced mass at the tip end of the shaft; while maintaining the stiffness of the shaft equal to or greater than a conventional shaft made of hard maple. The reduced mass is achieved by forming a hollow bore in the shaft extending for at least a predetermined distance from the first end of the

shaft and a thin wall thickness at the first end of the shaft. This lower mass at the tip end of the shaft and high stiffness reduces flexure or buckling of the tip end of the cue shaft when the shaft is impacted with a ball thereby significantly reducing the deflection of the struck ball from its intended path of movement generally parallel to the stroke axis of the cue shaft. However, the unique combination of stiffness and lightweight characteristics maintains the cue tip on the ball while allowing deflection of the tip as the ball begins to rotate

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The various features, advantages and other uses of the present invention will become more apparent by referring to the following detailed description and drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a billiard cue constructed in accordance of the teachings of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged, cross-sectional view generally taken along line 2-2 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the tip, ferrule and tip end of the shaft of the cue shown in Fig. 1; and

Figs. 4A and 4B are pictorial representations depicting the impact of a conventional cue and the cue of the present invention with a ball.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawing, and to Figs. 1 and 2 in particular, there is depicted a billiard/pool cue 10 constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention. The cue 10 has a unique shaft which has reduced mass at the tip end to lessen buckling of the tip end of the shaft which results in a truer tracking of the ball along its intended path of movement with less deflection.

As shown in Figs. 1-3, the cue 10 includes a shaft 12, a butt end 14, a ferrule 16 and a tip 18. The shaft 12 may be formed of a single elongated member or two short members which are coaxially joined together.

The shaft 12 has a first end 20 on which the ferrule 16 is mounted, as described hereinafter and an opposed second end 22 to which the butt 14 is mounted in a conventional manner. A bore 24 extends through the shaft 12 at least for a predetermined distance, such as five to fifteen inches, from the first end 20 and, preferably, for the entire length of the shaft 12 between the first and second ends 20 and 22. Although an exterior surface 26 of the shaft 12 may be formed with either American or European tapers, the inner diameter or I.D. of the bore 24 preferably remains constant along its entire length. By way of example, the bore 24 has a preferred inner diameter of about 0.440 inches.

In an exemplary "American taper" shaft 12, the wall thickness of the shaft 12 from the first end 22 in intermediate point denoted by reference numeral 28 which is approximately 14-15 inches from the first end 20, is at a constant 0.030 inches. In the "American taper" the 0.D. of the shaft 12 between the first end 20 and the intermediate point 28 also remains constant.

From the intermediate point 28 to the second end 22, the exterior surface 26 of the shaft 12 tapers outwardly in a smooth, concave shape to another point 30 spaced from the second end 22 wherein it makes a convex transition to a generally straight taper of approximately 0.015 inches per inch to the second end 22.

From the intermediate point 28 to the second end 22, the wall thickness of the shaft 12 increases to approximately 0.04 inches and more as the 0.D. of the shaft 12 increases toward the second end 22.

The shaft 12 is preferably formed of a composite material, such as graphite epoxy or fiber reinforced plastics, which are typically many times

stronger per unit weight than hard maple. For example, graphite or carbon fibers imbedded in an epoxy resin binder may have a modulus of elasticity of greater than .4.3 X 10⁶ psi for a 0.5 inch 0.D. tip end shaft and the above-described wall thickness of 0.030 to 0.040 inches. Generally, the graphite or carbon fibers, which may also include glass fibers, extend linearly along the length of the shaft 12 between the first and second ends 20 and 22. The density of the fibers changes the modulus elasticity of the shaft 12. Thus, in an exemplary embodiment, the shaft 12 is formed of linearly extending fibers and a binder having a modulus elasticity of at least as great as 4.3 X 10⁶ psi and a thin wall thickness, at least at the tip end 20 of the shaft 12 of about 0.030 inches in diameter. Other binder materials, such as polyester, etc. may also be employed. Thus, glass fiber/epoxy or glass fiber/polyester composites may also be employed to form the shaft 12.

The shaft 12 formed of these materials and having the desired modulus of elasticity and the thin wall cross-section has specified above an 80% decrease in mass toward the tip end 20 of the shaft 12 as compared to a similar size maple cue. This, coupled with the radius of the tip 18 and the compressible material of the ferrule 16, as described in Applicant's co-pending application, Serial No. 08/314,864, the contents in which are incorporated herein by reference, decreases the peak force taken by the shaft 12 upon impact with a ball to lessen buckling of the tip end 20 of the shaft 12. The decreased mass at the tip end 20 of the shaft 12 decreases the lateral force transmitted to the cue ball due to the necessary lateral acceleration of the tip 20 of the shaft 12.

At the same time, the reduced mass and increased tip acceleration of the shaft 12 also preserves approximately 94% of the stiffness of the shaft. This minimizes flexure of the tip end 20 of the shaft 12 and

decreases deflection of the cue ball from its intended path of movement.

For completeness, a brief description of ferrule 16 and tip 18 will be provided herein. However, further details concerning the construction of the ferrule 16 and the tip 18 may be found by referring to the above-referenced and incorporated co-pending application.

The ferrule 16, as shown in Fig. 3, has a generally cylindrical shape with either straight side walls or a slight taper between a first end 30 and a second end 32. The second end 32 may be generally planar or formed with a concave recess as shown by example only in Fig. 3. The ferrule 16 may be formed with a variety of materials, such as nylon, ABS, urethane, etc., as long as the ferrule 16 has greater compression in the longitudinal direction than the compressibility of a material used to form the shaft 12.

Various mounting arrangements may be employed to mount or attach the ferrule 16 to the first end 20 of the shaft 12. As shown in Fig. 3, in one exemplary mounting arrangement, an annular shoulder 40 is spaced from the first end 20 of the shaft 12 and receives a second end 32 of the ferrule 16. The side wall of the ferrule 16 is notched so as to seat against the first end 20 of the shaft 12.

The shaft 12 is further notched as shown by reference number 42 to form an annular recess extending from the first end 20. A support member 44, such as an annular band of radially extending glass or carbon fibers, is wrapped around the end of the shaft 12 in the recess to increase the strength of the ferrule 16 mount to fully retain the ferrule 16 in the shaft 12.

By way of example only, an optional outer coating of a wood, such as 0.005 inch maple veneer 46, is adhesively joined to the outer surface of the shaft 12.

The tip 18 is formed of a conventional material and is typically mounted by means of an adhesive to the first end 30 of the ferrule 16. Optionally, a resilient pad, not shown, may be interposed between the tip 18 and the first end 30 of the ferrule 16.

The advantages of the cue 10 of the present invention may be more clearly understood by reference to Figs. 4A and 4B which respectively show the action of a conventional shaft 52 and a shaft 14, ferrule 16 and tip 18 of the present invention on impact with a ball 74. The conventional shaft 52, shown in Fig. 4A, is formed of hard maple. Impact forces generated during an off-center impact of the shaft 52 with a ball 54 causes the tip end of the shaft 52 to buckle inward along the inside edge of the shaft 52 pushing the shaft 52 laterally outward at increasingly larger angles A, B and C. This results in deflection of the ball 54 along path 56 which is not parallel to the stroke axis of the shaft 52.

Fig. 4B depicts the action of the tip end of the cue 10 of the present invention during impact with the ball 54. Due to the high stiffness and light weight of the tip end of the cue 10, deflection of the tip end of the shaft 12, as shown in Fig. 2B, is minimized. However, the cue 10 exhibits easy radially outward flexure, to the positions shown in phantom in Fig. 4B during impact with the ball 74, which results in less deflection of the ball 74 from a line parallel to the line of movement or stroke axis of the shaft 14. The successive angles A', B' and C' are smaller than the angles A, B; C, respectively, in Fig. 4A. The combination of light tip end weight and high stiffness enables the tip 18 of the cue 10 to remain in contact with the ball 54 without added deflection as the ball begins to rotate. As a result, the ball 54 travels along path 58 which is more closely aligned or parallel with the stroke axis of the cue 10.

In summary, there has been disclosed a unique billiard cue having a unique shaft construction which minimizes buckling of the tip end of the shaft and significantly reduces the amount of deflection of a cue ball struck by the shaft from an intended path of movement generally parallel to the longitudinal stroke axis of the shaft. The shaft is formed of a composite material constructed of fibers in a binder which has a modulus of elasticity greater than or equal to 4.3 X 106 psi. A hollow bore extends through the shaft at least for a predetermined distance, such as at least five to fifteen inches from the first end of the shaft, to form a thin outer wall in the shaft. The outer wall has a thickness of about 0.030 inches extending from the tip end to a transition point located intermediately along the shaft wherein the wall thickness increases to about 0.040 inches in a gradual taper extending toward the second end of the shaft.

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What is claimed:

1	1. A billiard cue comprising:
2	a shaft having a wall with an outer surface and
3	first and second ends, a hollow bore extending from the
4	first end for at least a predetermined distance along the
. 5	length of the shaft toward the second end;
6	the shaft having a wall thickness of about
7	0.030 to 0.050 inches between the first and second ends;
8	and
9	the shaft formed of fibers disposed in a
10	binder.

- 2. The billiard cue of claim 1 wherein the wall thickness is less than or equal to 0.04 inches.
- 3. The billiard cue of claim 1 wherein the wall thickness is 0.03 inches from the first end to an intermediate point along the length of the shaft.
- 4. The billiard cue of claim 3 wherein the intermediate point is located from about 5 to about 15 inches from the first end of the shaft.
- 5. The billiard cue of claim 1 wherein the fibers are carbon fibers disposed in an epoxy resin binder.
- 6. The billiard cue of claim 1 wherein the shaft is formed of a material having a modulus of elasticity greater than or equal to 4.3 X 10⁶ psi.
- 7. The billiard cue of claim 6 wherein the modulus of elasticity of the shaft is about 4.3 X 10⁶ psi.

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8. A billiard cue comprising:
a shaft having a wall with an outer surface and
first and second ends, a hollow bore extending from the
first end for at least a predetermined distance along the
length of the shaft toward the second end;
a shaft having a wall thickness of about 0.030
inches; and
the shaft formed of a material having a modulus
of elasticity greater than or equal to 4.3 X 106 psi.

The billiard cue of claim 8 wherein the shaft is formed of carbon fibers disposed in an epoxy resin binder.

A billiard cue includes a shaft having a hollow bore extending from at least a predetermined distance from a first end toward a second end. The bore forms an outer wall in the shaft having a thickness between about 0.03 and 0.05 inches. The shaft is preferably formed of a composite material consisting of fibers in a binder, such as carbon fibers in an epoxy resin. The shaft material has a modulus of elasticity of at least 4.3 X 106 psi. The bore extending from the first end of the shaft, the thin wall thickness of the shaft adjacent to the first end and the material forming the shaft combine to decrease the mass of the tip end of the shaft while maintaining substantially all of the stiffness of a conventional shaft formed of a hard maple to minimize buckling of the tip end of the shaft and thereby substantially decrease deflection of the cue ball from its intended path of movement along a path parallel to the stroke axis of the shaft.

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POWER OF ATTORNEY

We, Allan McCarty and Steve Titus, declare that we are citizens of the United States, both residing at 5055-A St. Augustine Rd, Jacksonville, Florida 32207, and 1210 Arlington, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, respectively; and we believe we are the original, first and joint inventors of the invention in:

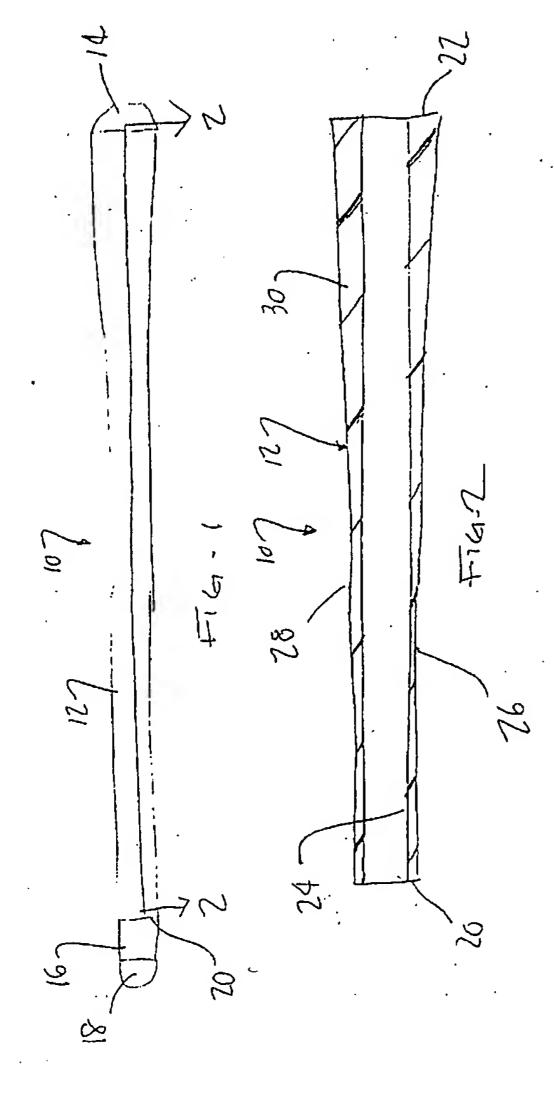
BILLIARD CUE

described and claimed in an about to be filed provisional application under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), my attorney's docket number PTR-115-A.

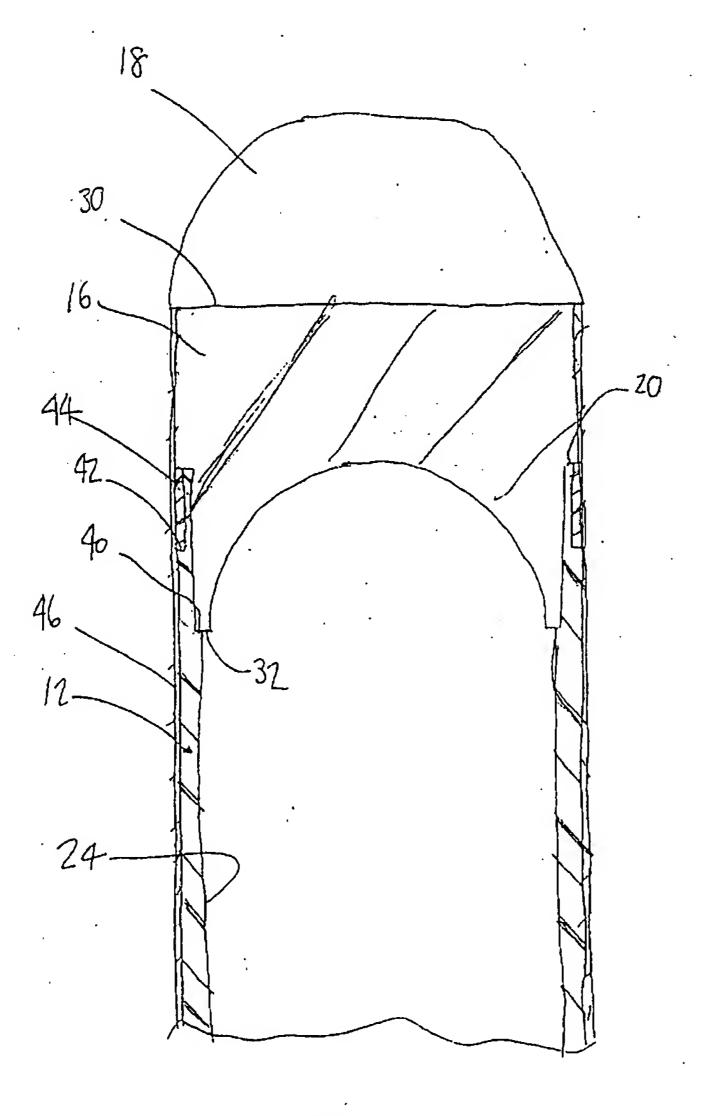
We hereby appoint Thomas N. Young, Patent Office Registration No. 20985, Andrew R. Basile, Patent Office Registration No. 24753, William M. Hanlon, Jr., Patent Office Registration No. 28422, Marshall G. MacFarlane, Patent Office Registration No. 30403, Donald L. Wood, Patent Office Registration No. 20014 and Thomas D. Helmholdt, Patent Office Registration No. 33181, as our attorneys, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Send all correspondence to Young & Basile, P.C., 3001 West Big Beaver Road, Suite 624, Troy Michigan 48084, Telephone: (248) 649-3333.

Ahlan McCarty	Steve Titus
NAME OF INVENTOR	NAME OF INVENTOR
Will William	
y voul our	solenhar / lan
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR
Same as above	Same as above
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Dated: 11-14-97	Dated: 11-14-97



PARLISA



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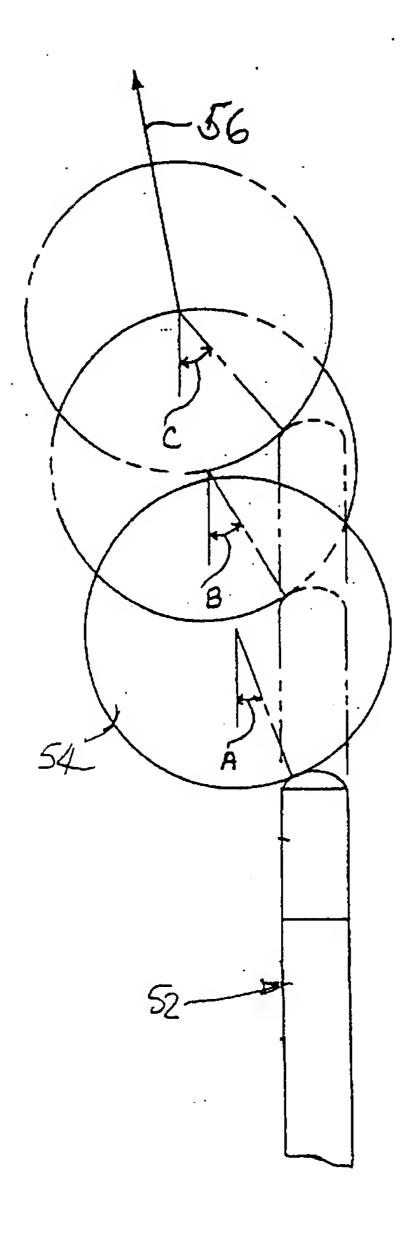


FIG AA

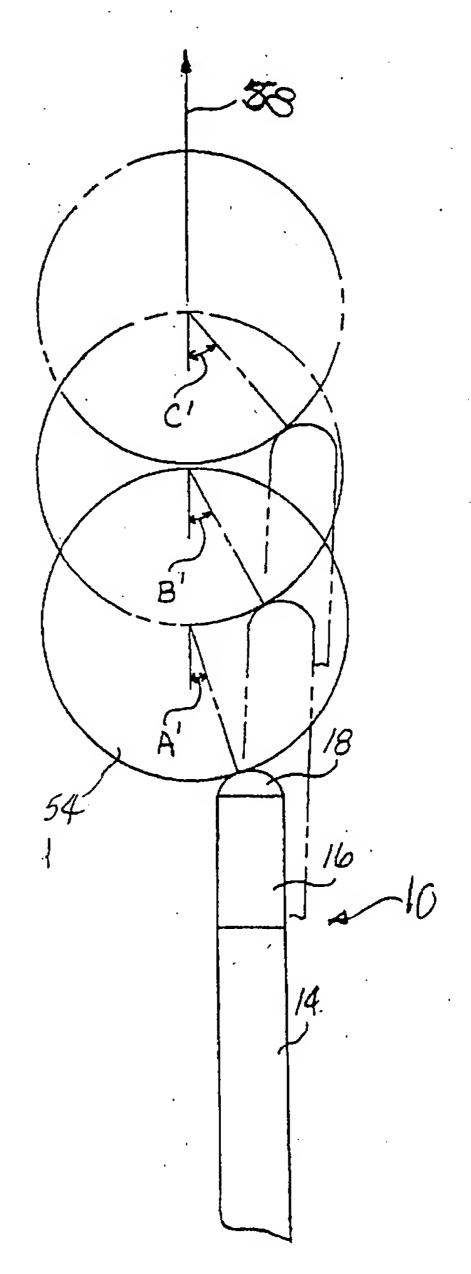


FIG4B

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Receipt



Reference: PAR-115-A

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:

Allan McCarty, Steve Titus

Serial Number:

60/066,589

Filing Date:

November 26, 1997

Title:

BILLIARD CUE

REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Washington, D.C. 20231 ATTENTION: Box Provisional Application

Sir:

Correction of the first listed inventors' name, Allan McCarty, to the correct spelling listed above and shown on the attached copy of the original Inventor Declaration filed with the subject application is respectfully requested.

Issuance of a new filing Receipt with the corrected first listed inventor's name is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG, BASILE, HANLON, MacFARLANE, WOOD & HELMHOLDT, P.C.

William M. Hanlon, Jr. Attorney for Applicant(s) Registration No. 28422

(248) 649-3333

3001 West Big Beaver Rd., Suite 624 Troy, Michigan 48084-3107

Dated: March 31, 1998 WMH/jao



Our Reference: PAR-115-A

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant:

Allan McCarty, Steve Titus

Serial Number:

60/066,589

Filing Date:

November 26, 1997

Title:

BILLIARD CUE

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING AND TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Washington, D.C. 20231
BOX PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

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William M. Hanlon, Jr. Attorney for Applicant Registration No. 28422

(248) 649-3333

YOUNG & BASILE, P.C. 3001 West Big Beaver Road Suite 624 Troy, MI 48084-3107

POWER OF ATTORNEY

We, Allan McCarty and Steve Titus, declare that we are citizens of the United States, both residing at 5055-A St. Augustine Rd, Jacksonville, Florida 32207, and 1210 Arlington, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104, respectively; and we believe we are the original, first and joint inventors of the invention in:

BILLIARD CUE

described and claimed in an about to be filed provisional application under 35 U.S.C. 111(b), my attorney's docket number PTR-115-A.

We hereby appoint Thomas N. Young, Patent Office Registration No. 20985, Andrew R. Basile, Patent Office Registration No. 24753, William M. Hanlon, Jr., Patent Office Registration No. 28422, Marshall G. MacFarlane, Patent Office Registration No. 30403, Donald L. Wood, Patent Office Registration No. 20014 and Thomas D. Helmholdt, Patent Office Registration No. 33181, as our attorneys, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Send all correspondence to Young & Basile, P.C., 3001 West Big Beaver Road, Suite 624, Troy Michigan 48084, Telephone: (248) 649-3333.

A ALGII MCCGLCY	oceve licus
NAME OF INVENTOR	NAME OF INVENTOR
> Cuti	Stephen The
SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR
•	
Same as above	Same as above
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Dated: 11-14.97	Dated: 11-14-97

PTO-103P

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FILING RECEIPT



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231

APPLICATION NUMBER

FIL FEE REC'D ATTORNEY DOCKET NO DRWGS

11/26/97 60/066,589

\$150.00 PAR-115-A

WILLIAM M HANLON, JR. YOUNG & BASILE 3001 WEST BIG BEAVER ROAD SUITE 624 TROY MI 48084

Receipt is acknowledged of this Provisional Application. This Provisional Application will not be examined for patentability. Be sure to provide the PROVISIONAL APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION when inquiring about this application. Foes transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please write to Box Provisional Application within 10 days of receipt. Please provide a copy of the Provisional Application Filing flaceipt with the changes noted thereon. This Provisional Application will automatically be shandoned twelve (12) months after its filing date and will not be subject to revival to restore it to pending status beyond a data which is after twelve (12) months from its filing date.

Applicant(s)

ALLAN MCARTY, JACKSONVILLE, FL; STEVE TITUS, ANN ARBOR,

FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED 03/14/98 TITLE BILLIARD CUE

MAR 1 9 1998

YOUNG & BASILE, P.G.

@PFDeskmp\siODMAMHODMA/HBSR05;iMmage;557551;i). KTS/BEH/ee) 1077:756 PATENT APPLICATION
Address Docket No., IRST ORD, OUD
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE.

Applicant:

Allan McCarty and Suphea Titus

Application No.:

60/066,589

Group: N/A

Examineri

Filed:

November 25, 1997

NA

Confirmation No.:

Not known.

For

Billiard Cue

POWER TO INSPECT AND MAKE COPIES

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

14

A. Power to Inspect and Make Copies of the above-captioned provisional patent application is authorized by the undersigned to the Einmer:

Kathy Gore and John Schiklose, J.E. Brown and Associates, 775-23rd Street South, Arlington, VA 22202 (Telephone: (703) 979-5350; Facsimile: (703) 979-5388).

This Power to Inspect and Make Copies will apasoin November 19, 2006 or when rescinded, whichever occurs first.

Plase do not change the current correspondence address for this application.

Respectfully submitted,

Allan McCarry

Incksonville, Bloride 3220? Dated:

RECEIVED

OCT 2 5 2006

File Information Unit



HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS, P.C.

REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY WITH NEW POWER OF ATTORNEY and CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Application/Patent Number	10/616,820
Filing/Issue Date	July 10, 2003
First Named Inventor/Patentee	Allan McCarty
Confirmation Number	2690
Group Art Unit	3711 .
Examiner Name	Graham, Mark S.
Attorney Docket Number	3851.1006-001

ADDRESS			Examiner Name	Graham, Mark S.			
			Attorney Docket Number	3851.1006-001			
Titl	e BILLIA	RD CUE					
1 her	ehv revoke a	ll previous powers of attorney given in th	e above-identified annlica	ition			
THE		in previous powers or accorney given in th	e above identified approx				
	I hereb	I hereby appoint the following practitioner(s): [Not to exceed 10]					
	OR						
Þ	I hereby	y appoint the practitioners associated with the	he Customer Number: 021	.005			
P	ease change	the correspondence address for the above-ic	lentified application to:				
Σ	Custo	mer Number 021005		٠,			
		on, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.					
	530 Vi	rginia Road					
	P.O. Bo	ox 9133					
	Concor	d, Massachusetts 01742-9133					
	Other	·		•			
p	eace direct a	Il telephone calls and facsimiles to:					
			el. No. (978)341-003	36 Fax No. (978)341-0136			
1,	lame	James M. Smith, Esq. T	CI. INO. (576)341-00.	1. ax 140. (376)341-0130			
I.	am the:						
. [Applica	ant/Inventor.					
Σ	Authorized representative of the Assignee, Clawson Custom Cues, Inc. d/b/a Predator Products, of the entire interest. See 37 CFR § 3.71. A Statement under 37 CFR § 3.73(b) is enclosed.						
	Authorized representative of the Assignce, [FILL IN WITH NAME OF ASSIGNEE], together with [FILL IN WITH NAME OF ASSIGNEE], of the entire interest. A Statement under 37 CFR § 3.73(b) is enclosed.						
			plicant or Assignee of Record				
Si	gnature	myelly					
Na	me & Title	Karlm Belhaj, Chief Operating Officer					
Da	te	06.27.07					
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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR § 3.73(b)

Applica	int/Pater	itee: Allan McCarty					
Applica	ation No	./Patent No.: 10/616,820	Filed/Issue Date: July 10, 2003				
For:	······································	BILLIARD CUE					
Clawso	n Custoi	n Cues, Inc. d/b/a Predator Products . (Name of Assignee)	Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)				
states th	nat it is						
A.	\boxtimes	the assignee of the entire right, title a	and interest in the patent application identified above; or				
B.	<u> </u>	an assignee together with [] of the entire right, title and interest in the patent application identified above.					
The rig	*	and interest of the above-named assigne	e in the patent application identified above is established by				
A. 🔀			ent application identified above. The assignment was recorded 8963, Frames 0060-0063, or a copy thereof is attached.				
OR	•						
В. 🗌		n of title from the inventor(s) of the pat below:	ent application identified above, to the current assignee as				
	1.	The document was recorded in the U	nited States Patent and Trademark Office at [], or a copy thereof is attached.				
	2.	The document was recorded in the U	nited States Patent and Trademark Office at [], or a copy thereof is attached.				
	3.	The document was recorded in the U	nited States Patent and Trademark Office at [], or a copy thereof is attached.				
	☐ Ad	ditional documents in the chain of title	are listed on a supplemental sheet.				
As requassigne	uired by e was, o	37 CFR 3.73(b)(1)(i), the documentary reconcurrently is being, submitted for re	evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the ecordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.				
The une	dersigne	d (whose title is supplied below) is auth	norized to act on behalf of the assignee.				
Signatu	ire	2 Jelhas	·				
Name:_	K	arim Belhaj					
Title:	C	hief Operating Officer					
Date:		06.27.07					

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